40. The recombinant DNA sequence of claim 39, which encodes the complete amino acid sequence of a rodent GS.

41. The recombinant DNA sequence of claim 40, which encodes the complete amino acid sequence of a hamster GS.

42. The recombinant DNA sequence of claim 41, which comprises the amino acid coding portion of the sequence shown in Figure 2.

43. The recombinant DNA sequence shown in Figure 2 (consisting of Figures 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e).

44. A complete GS-encoding recombinant DNA sequence from one mammalian species which hybridises under high stringency conditions with the recombinant DNA sequence of claim 39 or a part thereof from a different species.

45. The recombinant DNA sequence of claim 39, which is cDNA.

46. The recombinant DNA sequence of claim 45 wherein the cDNA is derived by reverse transcription.

47. The recombinant DNA sequence of claim 39, which comprises a fragment of genomic DNA.

48. Use of the recombinant DNA sequence of claim 39 as a hydridisation probe.

49. The recombinant DNA sequence of claim 39 for use in medical or diagnostic methods such as for detecting disease states in which the level of GS in a subject is altered.

50. A recombinant DNA vector comprising the recombinant DNA sequence of claim 39.

51. The vector of claim 50, which is an expression vector capable, in a transformant host cell, of expressing the recombinant DNA sequence which encodes the complete amino acid sequence of a mammalian glutamine synthetase (GS).

52. A recombinant DNA vector comprising a recombinant DNA sequence which encodes the complete amino acid sequence of a GS, further comprising a recombinant DNA sequence which encodes the complete amino acid sequence of a desired protein other than said GS.

53. Plasmid pSVLGS.tPA16.

54. Plasmid pSVLGS.tPA17.

55. A host cell transformed with a vector according to claim 50.

56. Use of a vector according to claim 51 in endowing a cell line with the ability to survive in a medium lacking glutamine by transforming a host cell either completely lacking or reduced in GS activity with the vector.

57. The method of claim 56, wherein the host cell is a mammalian myeloma cell.

58. The method of claim 56, wherein the host cell is a CHO-KI myeloma cell.

59. The method of claim 56, wherein the host cell is a myeloma cell.

60. An expression vector for co-amplifying a recombinant DNA sequence which encodes the complete amino acid sequence of a desired protein other than a glutamine synthetase (GS) comprising:

(a) a recombinant DNA sequence which encodes the complete amino acid sequence of a GS; and

(b) a recombinant DNA sequence which encodes the complete amino acid sequence of a desired protein other than said GS, wherein the GS and desired protein coding sequences are linked such that amplification of the GS coding sequence results in co-amplification of the desired protein coding sequence.

REMARKS

The above amendments are presented in order to conform the specification to applicants' allowed parent application and to place the continuation application in better form for examination. Favorable consideration of this application in light of the above amendments is respectfully submitted.

For the Examiner's convenience, attached is form PTO-1449 listing each of the documents considered in applicants' parent application No. 07/595,733, now allowed. The Ex-